the cryptographic intricacles that have been laid before them by the handwriting experts. The Dreyfusards express confidence that their artillery witnesses, Major Hartman and Major Ducros, will effectively satisfy the judges that Dreyfus was ignorant of the matters mentioned In the bordereau, or, as an artillery officer, would not have been guilty of stating the errors which it contained. The courtroom continues crowded, and quite

a number of women now succeed in obtaining admission. Town loafers are making a regular business of forming a queue outside the entrance to the public parks and courtroom as early as 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and sellling places at from three to five francs, according to position. The ordinary public, arriving at 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, must purchase, these places, because only a limited number can secure even standing room.

The local papers publish the doubtful statement that M. Charles de Freycinet, on leaving the courtroom yesterday after his deposition, remarked to a friend, "I am leaving an atmosphere of acquittal."

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

MORE EXPERTS IN HANDWRITING TES-TIFY-ROGET SEES HIS OP-

PORTUNITY.

Rennes, Aug. 30 .- At the opening this morning of the Dreyfus court martial M. Paul Meyer, member of the Institute and Director of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, testified in favor of Dreyfus. After hearing also MM. Molinier and Giry, and M. Picot, a member of the Institute, all of whom testified in favor of Dreyfus, General Deloye testified against the prisoner in respect to the artillery references in the bordereau. Then the Court, on application of the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, ordered that the opening part of to-morrow's session be behind closed doors, for the purpose of discussing documents relating to the artillery.

The testimony of the handwriting experts examined to-day was considered strongly favorable to Dreyfus. They were most emphatic in declaring that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy, and created a better impression than M. Bertillon, by not introducing the fantastic diagrams which the latter deemed necessary.

The action of General Mercier in asking to be allowed to reply to M. Molinier, and then getting up and confirming the professor's statement that Esterhazy had changed his handwriting since 1894, puzzled the audience. That Esterhazy should have deemed it advisable to change his handwriting since the date of the bordereau appears, at first sight, to indicate that he wrote it, and that Mercler should support Professor Molinier aroused discussion as to the General's reasons for this uncalled for intervention. There are some people who see in Mercier's unsolicited testimony yesterday in support of the honorable nature of M. Mathieu Dreyfus's visit to Colonel Sandherr in 1894 in behalf of his brother, and the General's move to-day, an indication of some change of attitude, perhaps a prelude to a candid avowal of his mistakes of 1894. On the other hand, many persons think that General Mercier, fearing that Saturday's exposure will discredit him altogether with the Judges, has conceived the idea of giving way on certain points, which, moreover, are almost incontestable, and thus, to some extent, reinstat-

ROGET REPLIES TO PICOT.

M. Picot related an interesting conversation which he had with the Austro-Hungarian Military Attaché, Colonel Schneider, mention of whose name evoked a prompt protest from Major Carrière in the name of the Government and State. Colonel Schneider, according to this witness, admitted that Esterhazy acted as a spy and wrote the bordereau.

General Roget, with his usual shrewdness, seized upon M. Picot's statement that Colonel Schneider expressed astonishment that French officers should have the bad taste to question the word of foreign officers to mount the platform and make a short speech in defence of the attitude of the French officers, concluding with the remark: "I intervened because when French officers are attacked they have the right to defend themselves." These words will be published all over France, and will tend to make General Roget more popular with the army.

General Deloye repeated his testimony before the Court of Cassation relating to the 120 short cannon hydro-pneumatic brake and the Robin shell. Dreyfus, in reply, made a really clear statement, explaining that he saw the hydropneumatic brake once at Bourges, once at the School of War, and that he never saw it used. because while on the General Staff he was never present at firing practice.

Major Carrière then made his application to have the court sit behind closed doors to-morrow, explaining that he desired to submit to the court certain documents prepared by the Gunnery Bureau, containing information which it was not desirable to discuss in public.

The Court, after deliberation, granted the application, and also acceded to the request of the defence that their witness, Major Hartmann, of the artillery, be permitted to be present, as he would give important testimony showing that Dreyfus could not have written the paragraphs in the bordereau concerning artillery.

THE TESTIMONY.

Rennes, Aug. 30.-The first witness to-day, M. Paul Meyer, member of the Institute and director of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, described his researches in connection with the Dreyfus case, which led to his conviction that the bordereau was not enly in Esterhazy's handwriting, but was actually written by Esterhazy. He explained that in his evidence before the Assizes Court he was unable to be so

If a man is going to fight he wants to be well. He wants to be strong,

steady-nerved, vigorous—able to take and give punishment. One of Roosevelt's Rough Riders actu-ally starved to death because his digestive system ally starved to death because his d
wasn't strong enough to extract the
nutriment from food that kept his
comrades strong and well and in
tip-top fighting trim.

The soldier isn't the
only one who fights and
needs strength. Busineeds strength. Busineeds needs, all have
a fight on their a fight on their hands. All have to fight for a living. The strong win. The weak go to the wall. What Do you feel right? Are you losing flesh? Feel "run down?"

Do you sleep well? Have trouble with your stomach? Tired all the time? If so what you need is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical

Discovery. It makes men strong. It keys the digestive system right up to concert pitch. It tones the stomach, stimulates the liver, strengthens the nerves, enriches the blood—makes a new man of you. Puts snap and vim and endurance into you.

A. D. Weller, Esq., of Pensacola, Escambia Co., Fla (Box 544), writes: "I have taken eight bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and must say that I am transformed from a walking shadow (as my friends called me), to perfect health. Four months ago I did not think to be in shape to assist our 'Uncle Samuel' in case of hostilities, but thenks to you, I am now ready for the 'Dona."

positive in regard to the writer because he had only seen a facsimile of the bordereau. But at the Court of Cassation he saw the original bordereau.

"I convinced myself," said M. Meyer, magnifying glass that the bordereau was written in a free hand and without hesitation, whereas it is precisely hesitation in the formation of the strokes which revealed the use of a method of tracing. I can affirm that it is in the writing and in the very hand of Esterhazy. perfectly clear to me." At the conclusion of his testimony the witness gave a demenstration of the fallacy of the Bertillon system.

Professor Auguste Molinier, also of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, gave similar testimony. He said that each fresh examination of the bordereau only served further to convince him that it was the work of Esterhazy. Amid deep attention the witness demonstrated how the conclusions of the experts who attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus were mutually destructive, and dwelt on the defects of M. Bertillon's arguments, pointing out the striking resemblance of the alleged doctored handwriting with Esterhazy's writing, who, he added, in everybody's opinion, had relations with Colonel Schwartzkoppen, the former German Military Attaché at Paris, and the dissimilarities between the writing of the bordereau and that of the prisoner. The members of the court martial were apparently much interested, and asked Professor Molinier a number of questions, to which he replied, upholding his conclusion that Esterhazy was the writer of the bordereau.

MERCIER TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

General Mercier requested to speak, and called attention to the fact that in his testimony before the Court of Cassation Professor Molinier said that a change was apparent in Esterhazy's handwriting after 1894. He asked that the professor's former testimony be read.

M. Labori, leading counsel for the defence, then inquired if General Mercler intervened with the object of verifying Professor Molinier's testimony. Counsel said that it seemed to him that General Mercier intervened less in the character of a witness than as a representative of the Government Commissioner. He therefore would be grateful to the General if he would kindly explain the bearing of his

General Mercler replied that on this special point he desired to confirm the testimony of Professor Molinier, which, he said, corroborated M. Bertillon's statement that Esterhazy, the man of straw, changed his handwriting in order to replace Dreyfus. In conclusion General Mercler said: "Having emphasized the point in regard to the change in Esterhazy's handwriting in 1897, perhaps before, I am satisfied."

Professor Giry, also of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, traversed ground similar to that covered by Professor Molinier. He said the bordereau only had a superficial likeness to Dreyfus's handwriting, and asserted that it was certainly the work of Esterhazy. The witness also said that the bordereau was not written with the aid of key words.

M. Labori asked if the witness had noticed a change in Esterhazy's handwriting, and Professor Giry replied that he had studied the question, but did not think there had been any marked change. Counsel then asked whether General Mercier had meant to intimate that Esterhazy's handwriting had become more or less like that of Dreyfus since 1894, to which the General replied that he had not wished to express an opinion, but he reiterated that M. Bertillon had shown that Esterhazy's handwriting had become more like that of the bor-

Thereupon M. Labori retorted that in that case General Mercler should not have repeated the evidence of M. Grenier before the Court of Cassation, as M. Grenier showed that Esterhazy's handwriting had become less and less like the writing both of the bordereau and of Dreyfus.

BERTILLON CRUSHED BY JOUAUST.

M. Bertillon at this juncture said he desired to speak, but the president of the court, Colonel Jouaust, hastily rose and said, amid laughter: "The sitting is suspended." Then M. Bertillon reseated himself in a state of high dud-

On the resumption of the sitting, M. Georges the defence, Maltre Demange, of counsel for the prisoner, explaining that M. Picot was summoned because in May last he had an interview with a foreign military attaché, during the course of which mention was made of the document inserted in the dossier by General

Colonel Jouaust recommended the witness to be very cautious in his statements.

After promising to exercise care, M. Picot said that he had an interview with the Austro-Hungarian Military Attaché, which caused Colonel Jouaust to intervene, saying:

"But you cannot continue like this." Major Carrière, the Government Commissary, also exclaimed sharply: "I protest in the name of the Government and the State against the

indiscretion committed by the witness."

M. Picot then began again his testimony eliminating the "Austro-Hungarian." He said he had an interview with a "certain military attache" and that the conversation turned upon the Dreyfus case. The attaché expressed surprise at the "incorrect attitude of French offcers" in doubting the word of foreign officers. "My impression," said the witness, "was that he was anxious to assert firmly and unequivocally the absolute innocence of Dreyfus.

"Regarding the bordereau," continued M. Picot, "the attaché said that only three documents enumerated were referred to, the real fact being that the others were padding, meant to swell the dossier." The witness noticed that the attaché employed the expression "hydraulic brake," and never "pneumatic brake."

In regard to Esterhazy, the attache, M. Picot said, declared that he considered him a swindler. The attaché also asserted that Esterhazy had relations with Colonel Schwartzkoppen, who dismissed him because Esterhazy only brought information devoid of interest.

It was then, continued M. Picot, that Esterhazy tried to enter the War Office, and almost succeeded, and it was then that he wrote to Colonel Schwartzkoppen the letter since known as the bordereau. In reply to the writer of the bordereau, added M. Picot, Colonel Schwartzkoppen wrote the telegram card, known as the Petit Bleu. But on reflection he crumpled it

up and threw it in the fireplace. ROGET'S THEATRICAL ACT.

At this juncture General Roget asked leave to speak, and, stationing himself beside the witness, said that he must strongly protest against M. Picot's testimony regarding the military attache's surprise that French officers did not believe their foreign colleagues. "What does the witness think," continued General Roget, "of the foreign officer who, having caused the publication in the 'Figaro' of an emphatic denial of a statement of General Mercler, was afterward obliged to acknowledge the authorship of a document the paternity of which he at first

M. Picot retorted that he had only repeated statements made to him, and had abstained from comments on them. He had, therefore, nothing to say in reply to General Roget's ques-

M. Demange, intervening, asked General Roget if he did not think that the foreign officer's mistake was excusable, since the word "report" had been applied to a document not possessing the character of the report.

"It is not for me to accuse or excuse," replied the General. "I confine myself to pointing out to the Court that the conversation repeated took place in May, that is to say, at the time the investigation of the Court of Cassation was

already known. For my part, I only intervened because French officers have been arraigned, and when being accused French officers have the right to reply.

The General then returned to his seat, and General Deloye, Director of Artillery at the War Office, was called to the witness bar. He repeated his explanations given before the Court of Cassation as to the various peculiarities of the artillery, particularly with reference to the brake of the "120 short" guns. The witness said he considered that, in 1894, it would have been impossible for any officer serving with his regiment to communicate anything in regard to the brake of this gun. He added that although the gun was in use at Rennes, the officers forming the court martial, among whom was an officer commanding a "120 short" gun, while in 1894 the details of the "pneumatic brake" could only have been known to very few officers.

The Court closely questioned General Leloye and a judge asked when it was known that the German shell "C. 91" presented analogies to the Robin shell.

General Deloye-In 1896. The Judge-Not before 1894?

General Deloye-No. The Judge-It was the information in regard to the "pneumatic brake," contained in the provisional instructions for the "120 short" gun, which was communicated?

General Deloye-Yes. The Judge-Was it possible for an officer of the Headquarters Staff to procure the firing manual?

General Deloye-It was not impossible if he adduced a plausible pretext. The Judge-Was the brake manufactured at

Bourges? General Deloye-Yes, at the foundry

The Judge-And the Robin shell? General Deloye-At the Gunnery School. M. Demange-Was the distance between the two establishments great?

General Deloye-The foundry was contiguous to the Gunnery School.

DREYFUS'S EXPLANATION When Dreyfus was asked if he had anything to say, he replied: "I do not intend to discuss the terms of the bordereau nor advance theories about it. It must be known what is in the notes and what is their nature and their value before theories can be suggested.

"Mention has been made of the '120 short' gun. I state briefly for the second time all that I knew in 1889-'90 at Bourges of this gun. I knew the principle of the 'pneumatic brake. General Mercier's deposition recalled the fact that he was Inspector General at Bourges in 1890. He must remember the lecture given in the presence of all the officers, both of the Gunnery School and foundry, and all the departments of Bourges and the officers of the garrison artillery. He must recollect the final lecture given on the subject of the 'pneumatic brake,' of which he made the customary rough sketch. This is to be found in the St. Cyr lectures. All my knowledge of the 'pneumatic brake' was derived from the lectures. As regards the brake itself, I have seen it twice once in the courtyard of the Gunnery School at Bourges and once in the School of War. have not seen it in action. I have not seen the '120 short' gun fired. I have never been present at the firing trials, but the probationers attended. "Mention had also been made of the shrapne

shell of 1891. The knowledge of General Delove on this point is much more extensive than mine, and everything he has said is quite correct. In 1894 I studied the shell, and in a necessarily incomplete study reached the conclusion that the shell of the 1891 pattern was a shell in which the bullets were kept in place by a smoke generating substance incended to produce dense clouds of smoke on bursting, in order to facilitate range finding. These are the conclusions I reached in 1891, and I chronicled them in a report made at the time.

When the prisoner was reseated Major Carrière announced that he had received a letter from General Chanoine, informing him that by order of the Minister of War the Third Artillery Department had prepared a dossier of the documents the defence requested, and that these documents could be submitted to the Court by a member of the Institute, was called for | General Deloye under the same conditions as were observed in regard to the secret dossier. The Major therefore asked the Court to sit in secret or behind closed doors. M. Demange asked that Majors Hartman and Ducros be permitted to attend when General Deloye communicated the documents.

After the Court had deliberated in private Colonel Jouanst announced that it would sit in secret to-morrow morning, in order to consider the dossier, and that Majors Hartman and Ducros were authorized to attend. The Court adjourned at 11:15 o'clock.

DU PATY DE CLAM'S REVELATIONS. Paris, Aug. 30.-Major Tavernier, acting under

the Rogatory Commission issued by Colonel Jouanst, president of the Dreyfus court martial, questioned Colonel Du Paty de Clam at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and continued the examination to-day.

According to the "Matin," Colonel Du Paty de Clam made sensational revelations.

SYMPATHY FOR LABORI.

A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE AMERI-CAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

Buffalo, Aug. 30.-Vice-President Manderson called the Bar Association to order to-day. A resolution expressing sympathy with M. Labori in his suffering and his struggle for justice in the Dreyfus case was again introduced, and met with much opposition, some believing it might work evil to Dreyfus. It was finally carried by a vote of 130 to 69. Following is the text of the resolution:

Resolved. That, without intending to pass upon the merits of the case against Captain Dreyfus, the merits of the case against Captain Dreyfus, the American Bar Association assure their professional brother, Maitre Labori, of their sympathy for his suffering from an assault upon him while in the discharge of his duty to his client, and express their appreciation of his steadfast courage, and that this resolution be cabled to Maitre Labori at Rennes, by the secretary, on behalf of this association.

An amendment to the constitution, increasing the membership of the Executive Committee from seven to nine members, was adopted. A standing committee on patent law and trade

The secretary was instructed to decline an invitation to send five delegates to an anti-trust convention to be held in Chicago, September 13 to 16. The committee appointed to devise a plan of observing February 4, 1901, as "John Marshall Day"

reported, and the report was adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, the Hon, Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska; secretary (re-elected), John Hinkley, of Maryland; treasurer (re-elected), Franrinkley, of Nennaylvania; Executive Committee, Edmund Wetmore, of New-York, U. M. Rose, of Arkansas, and Charles Noble, of Wisconsin.

A vice-president from each State was chosen.

Atter transacting further routine business, the conference adjourned without date.

erence adjourned without date, ny of the members will remain here to attend conference of the international Bar Associa-

MRS. RISTICK HELD IN BAIL.

Mrs. Kate Ristick, the owner of the saloon at No. 514 East Sixteenth-st., who was twice arrested charged with having kicked Joseph McDermott, seven years old, who died at Bellevue Hospital, was taken before Coroner Hart yesterday morning. Joseph Keenan, eleven years old, of No. 515 East Sixteenth-st., told Coroner Hart that on the afternoon of August 24 he and the boy were playing marbles in front of Mrs. Ristick's saloon. A woman came out of the saloon and kicked Joseph in the stomach. He ran away, because he was afraid he would be kicked. He identified Mrs. Ristick as the woman who had kicked young McDermott. On this statement Coroner Hart held Mrs. Ristick in \$5,000 bail to await the result of the inquest.

inquest.

Dr. Kellogg, of Bellevue Hospital, declared that the boy died from natural causes, but Deputy Coroner Weston disagreed with him. Dr. Kellogg found the boy's vermiform appendix much thickened and congested.

M'LEAN HEADS THE TICKET

THE CINCINNATI NEWSPAPER MAN NAMED FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION DECLARES FOR BRYAN AND FREE SILVER-BOSSISM

AND IMPERIALISM DENOUNCED. Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 30.-The Democratic State Convention closed to-night after a day of dramatic incidents. While there were a half dozen other candidates for Governor, the McLean men have claimed everything with such confidence that they undertook to be magnanimous in minor parts, although they were at the same time careful that the star candidate was not eclipsed. They stated early the day that the first ballot would have none of "the second choice" votes for McLean; that none of the reserves would be called out till the second ballot, and that all the candidates would have their respective votes on the first ballot. McLean was nominated on the first

ballot by a half vote, and the figuring was so close that the dramatic scene of changes on the second ballot, with "second choice" reserves flocking to McLean's standard, did not take place. It is asserted that McLean could have had 478 votes out of the 802 on the first ballot, instead of 4021/2. and that he would have had over 500 on the second ballot. At any rate, the delegates all voted for their local favorites on the first ballot, and thus the programme of complimenting them was carried out without the leader drawing from any of his ompetitors

After the adoption of the majority report on credentials, the McLean men felt that they could make any play in the balloting that they desired. The vote of 389 to 341 in defeating the minority re-port on credentials was the hardest fight the Mc-Lean men had in the course of the day, as they were then without the fifty-six contested votes from Cuyahoga County, and on that vote they could not have made a nomination. Even without the Cuyahoga vote they had 395 votes on the adoption of the majority report on credentials, and that was only seven short of enough to nominate.

Among the shrewdest plays in the performance was the motion to amend the report on permanent organization so as to make permanent the tem-porary organization. Judge Mooney made such a good impression that all wanted him for permanent chairman, and the amended report also continued as secretary . nomas J. Cogan, the friend of Mc-Lean, and shut off the anti-McLean man who had been named in the report for sergeant-at-arms. The convention much of the time was beyond the ontrol of the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants. The convention was properly represented in its

platform and the speech of Judge Mooney. The name of Bryan was cheered whenever it was mentioned. The convention made demonstrations over free silver, and imperialism, anti-bossism and all the indictments in the speech of Judge Mooney and in the platform.

The recess was to confer with Colonel Jame Kilbourne for second place on the ticket, and was continued in vain for that purpose. When the ention reassembled there were attempts to nominate Kilbourne, notwithstanding his repeated declinations, and his friends withdrew his name as fast as the McLean men presented it. Finally Judge A. W. Patrick, who to-day seconded the omination of Kilbourne for Governor, was chosen as the nominee for Lieutenant Governor. Memorial Hall was crowded when W. S. Thomas

chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called the convention to order this morning. the opening prayer the Very Rev. L. F. Kearney prayed most earnestly for the deliverance of the Filipinos from "the brute force" now being inflicted upon them. The prayer was so radical and forcible throughout that it brought forth rounds of vociferous applause. Mr. Thomas made an address of some length on the work of the last camin the year preceding the Presidential election.

FOR BRYAN AND FREE SILVER.

Judge W. P. Mooney, temporary chairman of the convention, was then introduced, and was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke at length in favor of the Chicago platform and the free coinage of gold and silver at the rate of 15 to 1. and denounced trusts, Anglo-American alliance

The importance of the campaign this year must not be underestimated. This is the year beginning the triumph of 1900 for Democracy's cause and Democracy's candidate; the issues are made up of the people's interests and the present Administration's inefficiencies and blunders. The questions involved are the hope of the people for the future, the possibility of their prosperity, the maintenance of their liberties, the existence of the fundamental principles upon which this Government is founded. The name of the candidate for the Presidency next year appears in the resolument is founced. The name of the candidate for the Presidency next year appears in the resolu-tions of every convention held by the Democracy this year in the State of Onio. True to the people, devoted to their interests, gifted with wisdom to discern the right, and possessed of eloquence and courage to declare and defend it, the exponent of every principle declared to be Democratic, the uncompromising foe to all at variance with the people's best interest, the unquestioned leader of a
reunited Democracy, his name trembles upon your
lips, and trust and confidence in his honesty and
capacity abide in your hearts; an ideal candidate,
stronger in defeat than his opponent in victory, he
is demanded by the Democracy of Ohlo and the
Democracy of the country as our standard bearer
of 1960-William Jennings Bryan. Under the banner
of Democracy we enlist with him as our leader,
and this day's work will make an appropriate and
fitting beginning for next year, when at that great
tribunal of the people's will—the hallot box—the
error of 1996 will be corrected and the ill considered
and unjust judgment then rendered will be reversed. every principle declared to be Democratic.

After the adoption of rules, the reports on dentials were presented. Both majority and minority reports were presented, but the latter related only to Cuyahoga County. Bitter speeches were made on both sides, with yells from the gal-The counties were called after viva voce votes were disputed, and the vote to substitute the minority report for the majority report resulted

341 ayes to 389 noes. The result of this ballot caused a stir, as it was the first open test of strength. Some McLean men voted "Aye," although his managers were trying to line up all their men against the minority report. All of the field against McLean voted in the affirm-

The majority report was then adopted, and the reports on permanent organization and resolutions were adopted.

STNOPSIS OF THE PLATFORM. The following is an abstract of the platform as adopted:

We heartly reaffirm the entire Chicago platform of 1895, and we especially emphasize the financial plank therein, and we continue to demand the free and unlimited coinage of sliver and gold as equal in primary money at the rate of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations in the world.

The Hon. William J. Bryan still retains our entire confidence, and we demand his renomination in 1909.

We recognize the selemn fact that our Carrelland.

We recognize the solemn fact that our Govern-

We recognize the solemn fact that our Government cannot be both republican and imperial. We stand in line with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and all other American patriots, living and dead, in desiring the perpetuity of our Republic.

We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States of America. When we have solved some of the race problems that confront us at home, then, by example, we can prociaim the blessings that flow from free institutions, and thus procure "henevolent assimilation" without "criminal aggression."

We are opposed to entangling alliances with forcign kingdoms and empires.

We commend the action of Congress in declaring that our war with Spain was for humanity, and eign kingdoms and empires.

We commend the action of Congress in declaring that our war with Spain was for humanity, and we proudly recognize the achievement.

we commend the action of Congress in declaring that our war with Spain was for humanity, and not for conquest.

We proudly recognize the valor and glorious achievements of our gallant soldiers and sailors from Bunker Hill to this very hour, as being among the most thrilling and glorious in the history of the world, but we profoundly regret that American soldiers are being unlawfully used in the name of liberty, to crush and destroy dawning republicanism in the Orient, and we denounce the secret and vicious alilance now in evidence between England and the Republican Administration whereby this Nation may become involved in war with foreign nations.

We demand that the Cubans and Filipinos not only be permitted but encouraged to establish independent republics, deriving all of their governmental powers from the consent of the governed. We denounce the Republican party for its thirty-eight years of abject subserviency to the shipping interest of Great Britain, and we denounce the so-called Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, which, if enacted into law, would further shackle our interests.

We are in favor of maintaining our splendid and efficient Navy.

A large standing army in our Republic is a menace to liberty.

We avor the initiative and referendum, the passage of the Eight Hour Labor law, the more rigid inspection of mines and workshops, the prohibition of sweatshops and the abolition of the contract system of prison labor.

We declare that all unlawful combinations of capital are the legitimate fruits of a gold standard

sweatshops and the abolition of the contract system of prison labor.

We declare that all unlawful combinations of capital are the legitimate fruits of a gold standard and other corrupt Republican legizlation on questions of the tariff, and we demand that articles the prices of which are controlled by the trusts be placed on the free lists. We denounce the Attorney General of the United States, appointed from the State of New-Jersey, the home of trusts, for his refusal to enforce the statutes of the United States against them, and we commend the present Attorney General of Ohio for its carnest efforts to enforce the statutes of Ohio against such illegal combinations, and pledge the nominee of this convention for Attorney General to the enforcement of the statutes of the State against them.

Political bosses are to be detested, and are inimical to our form of Government. Bosses represent

simply a concentration of political power, or a ring. They live and exist through jobs and schemes loaded upon the taxpayers. They substitute their rule in their party for the rule of its voters. They select the nominees who, if elected, remain their tool and administer their official powers in the interest of their boss and not, for the people. The Republican party in Ohlo is now in such control. We recommend a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

The Committee on Plan of Organization repor in favor of referring the new constitution back to the State Executive Committee, with full power to adopt. This report was adopted.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES PRESENTED. Then the counties were called for nominations for Governor and much time was devoted to speeches in presenting the names. The name of ex-James A. Rice, of Canton, was presented by Representative Allen. General A. J. Warner presented the name of Colonel James Kilbourne, of Columbus in a most vigorous speech, and it was seconded equally vigorously by Judge A. W. Patrick. The name of Charles N. Haskell, of Ottawa, was presented by Charles T. Baker, of Defiance.

When Congressman James A. Norton arose to present the name of John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, there was a great demonstration, which was met by hisses. Dr. Norton replied to both demonstrations, and especially to "the threats and abuse" in the preceding speech of General Warner. Dr. Norton's speech was followed by another demonstration, and then Dr. John A. Wright, of Toledo, presented the name of General Isaac R. Sherwood, of Toledo, seconded by Representative Monnett. Ex-Representative Curtis McBride presented the name of James E. Seward, of Mansfield.

The first ballot was as follows: Rice, 291/2; Kilbourne, 227; Haskell, 55; McLean, 4021/2; Sherwood, 57: Seward, 25. Lentz, 6. The nomination of McLean

After the ballot the convention took a recess. On reassembling every possible effort was made to nominate Colonel James Kilbourne for Lieutenant Governor, but after a dozen close personal friends had withdrawn his name and declared that Colonel Kilbourne would decline, this effort was abandoned. While this was going on the commit tee appeared escorting the nominee for Governor and other candidates for that place. Mr. McLean had a rousing reception. He thanked the conven tion for the honor, and said he would make as hard a fight for election as possible, requesting all to do their part, as he would do his part. Colonel Kilbourne was most enthusiastically received, and addressed the convention at length, thanking his friends for their loyal support and asking them to bow to the will of the majority. He eulogized the platform and held that principles were more important then personal preferences. Addresses were also made by General Sherwood, Rice and Seward, and calls were made for Haskell and Lentz, who

Another effort was made to nominate Colonel Kilthe hall, and had the chairman make an official announcement that he could not accept. The names of Curtis V. Harris, of Athens; John L. Beatty, of Steubenville, and A. W. Patrick, of New-Philadel phia, were presented for Lieutenant-Governor, the first ballot resulting: Harris, 182; Beatty, 169; Patrick, 489; others scattering, including nine for Lewis G. Bernard, of Cincinnati, one of the managers of Mr. McLean. The nomination of Patrick was made unanimous. Judge A. W. Patrick was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago when Bryan was nominated. McLean was then one of the delegates-at-large and chairman of the Ohio deleganame of McLean for President, and wanted to pre-

The ticket was completed as follows: For Supreme Judge, De Witt C. Badger, of Madison; for Attorney-General, J. W. Dore, of Seneca; for Auditor, George W. Sigafoos, of Darke; for Treasurer, James I. Gorman, of Lawrence; for member of the Board of Public Works, Fletcher D. Malin, of Lake.

SKETCHES OF CANDIDATES

John Ray McLean was born in Cincinnati in 1849. He attended Harvard College, but was not graduated. After three years of foreign travel he entered the employ of "The Cincinnati Enquirer," 1873 he purchased his father's interest. In 1877 he assumed the editorship, and in 1881 became its sole proprietor. He has made a great success of his newspaper, and is reputed to be worth several millions of dollars. Mr. McLean has always been a leader in the Democratic politics of Ohio. He has always been an opponent of Civil Service reform, and largely through his influence George H. Pendle-ton was defeated when a candidate for the United States Senate. He is also an advocate of free silver.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST BRYAN. IT IS CHARGED IN KENTUCKY THAT M'LEAN'S NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR MEANS HE

WILL SEEK THE PRESIDENCY NEXT YEAR.

here this afternoon in "The Evening Post" that the nomination of John R. McLean in Ohio, with that of William Goebel in Kentucky, is part of a conspiracy to retire Mr. Bryan from the race for the Presidential nomination in 1906 and to tute the Editor of "The Enquirer" in his place, Tammany Hall and Senator Gorman are said to have charge of the Eastern part of the plot. Mr. McLean's nomination for Governor, it is alleged, is not for the empty honor, for he has concluded arrangements by which he is sure to be elected and sure to get the vote of Kentucky in the matter of the Presidential nomination.

The Ohio end of the matter has been provided for by means of an agreement with George Cox, the so-called Republican "boss" of Hamilton County and Cincinnati, by which Cox is to support Me-Lean for Governor and McLean is to see that a Lean for Governor and McLean is to see that a Republican Legislature is chosen, which will send Cox to the Senate to succeed Senator Foraker. As for Goebel, "The Enquirer" has always been his friend, and is really his organ in the Kentucky fight, instead of "The Courier-Journal," which will not support the Chicago platform. "The Enquirer" has been moving heaven and earth to secure Goebel's nomination and election, and for this Goebel has agreed to give to McLean the vote of Kentucky in the Presidential convention. Mr. Bryan is to be brought into this State to speak for Goebel, and he will go to Ohio to canvass for McLean, but none the less it is asserted that the wires are being laid to make John R. McLean the Presidential candidate.

SENATOR PLATT AND M. J. DADY.

THE FIGHT AGAINST R. ROSS APPLETON IN THE IST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF KINGS.

Senator Platt is credited with taking an active hand in the fight between R. Ross Appleton, former Tax Collector, and Michael J. Dady, chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, both of whom want to be leader of the Ist Assembly District of Kings. Within the last three days, it is said, Senator Platt summoned two men wh belong in districts in the First Ward which invariably have been controlled by the friends of Theodore B. Willis, and told them that, inasmuch as they owed their places to the State organization he expected that they would support the organization candidate, Mr. Dady. He told them that he had nothing in particular against Mr. Appleton except that he was fighting the organization candidates, and that inasmuch as Dady was the or ganization candidate there could be no question about the right man for office holders to support if they expected to hold their places and stand well

with the organization leaders afterward. This move of Senator Platt was unexpected by the friends of Appleton, and it is certain to intensify the feeling between the factions in the First tensify the feeling between the factions in the First Ward. The friends of Dady are getting somewhat anxious over the fight that Appleton is putting up, and are determined to beat him at any cost. That is why they appealed to Senator Platt to "put on the screws." Mr. Dady's intimate friends revived the story yesterday that they circulated just one year ago that if Mr. Dady is elected leader of the district, he will not seek election as chairman of the Executive Committee. Arrangements are said to be almost complete for a mass meeting in the interests of Mr. Dady and his friends in the Brooklyn Athenseum on September II. It is expected that S. V. White will preside, and that a number of socalled independent Republicans will be present and speak.

NEW-MEXICO OIL LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 30 (Special) .- The Territorial Supreme Court to-day, in the case of G. B. Wilson, agent of the Continental Oil Company, gave a decision declaring the Territorial law unconstitu-

CONGRESSMAN HULL TALKS. HE WILL INTRODUCE A NEW MILITARY BILL IN THE HOUSE-VIEWS ON ALASKAN

> Chicago, Aug. 30 .- Congressman J. A. J. Hull, of Des Moines, Iowa, chairman of the Military Com-

gressman Payne, of New-York, chairman of the Congress Alaskan Commission, to Alaska, is in this city. Congressman Hull, speaking of measures to be considered by the next Congress, said he would introduce a military bill similar to the so called "Hull" bill in the next House. "I believe that the three battalion regiment will find favor with the House," said he. Congress provided for thirty regiments, and twen

BOUNDARY.

ty-three have been raised. Each regiment should have fifteen hundred men. Congress will certainly have a military bill which will provide for a three battalion regiment, and a provision allowing the President to increase the present fifty thousand fighting strength to a hundred thousand is neces

"A monetary measure will be introduced, and I think Congress will pass bills establishing civil government in Porto Rico and a similar government in the Philippines, subject to the military authority, if hostilities there come to an end soon enough. I believe the Cubans desire annexation."

Speaking of the Canadian boundary disputs, Con-gressman Hull said: "In Alaska we had a good opportunity to find out the main points of the controversy. I contend that if the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in 1849, by which the 54:40 line was ceded to England, had not been made there would be no dispute. Webster and his

made there would be no dispute. Webster and his followers gave the 54:40 line to England.

"The main point of the present controversy is over the waterway from Skaguay to the sea. It is from two to twenty miles wide, and at high tide has a depth of twenty-eight feet. The British claim the mountains on the seaside. They have moved back to the White Pass, about fourteen miles. I believe that it will take a good while to settle the matter, but I do not believe in giving up an inch of American territory."

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION NEEDED.

CONGRESSMAN M'CLEARY SPEAKS OF PROBLEM

TO COME BEFORE CONGRESS. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.-Congressman McCleary, of Minnesota, a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, who is visiting here, said in an interview:

said in an interview:

There will be several important questions to come up at the next session of Congress. We will have the problem of the Philippines with us and a recognition of the fact that we are now a world Power and will hereafter be consulted with in matters concerning the nations. Also that we are a greater nation, reaching out after new commerce. This latter fact implies two or three things. We must have the best machinery of commerce. We must have a sufficient supply of American ships to carry all American goods, and we must have such revision of our banking system as will give us the proper instruments to carry on this worldwide commerce.

the proper instruments to the proper instruments of the most important thing is to be able to buy a draft in New-York. San Francisco or Seattle that will be payable in Hong Kong without our having to pay tribute to the financial exchanges of London. We have more capital in this country at the present day than Great Britain ever had, yet we, as a part of the whole world, must pay tribute to her. I want to see New-York or some other American city the clearing house of the world, as it has a right to be.

can city the clearing nouse of the world, as it has a right to be.

One great fault is in our banking laws, which do not permit the establishment of any branch of a National bank. This law should be repealed. It is one essential factor in our development that our banking houses have, branches in all countries of the world. Then we can carry on commerce with the world as we should.



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